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French Cabinet Crisis Over Free Gold Bill

Where Home Is A Prison

32 Perish In Plane Disaster

Wing Drops Off In Mid-Air

Coalinga, California, Jan. 28.—A twin-engine DC-3, chartered to take Mexican workers back to their homeland, lost a wing in mid-air, crashed and exploded near here today, killing all 32 persons aboard, including 28 Mexicans being deported, the American crew of two men and a stewardess and the United States Immigration Inspector.

Nineteen bodies were recovered or sighted at the scene in Los Gatos Canyon before the fierce fire that consumed the wreckage smoldered out.

Among those killed were a husband-and-wife flying team from Long Beach (California), pilot Frank Atkinson and his wife Bobbie, a stewardess.

The heat temporarily prevented a search for additional bodies in the wreckage.

WING DROPS OFF

The Fresno County sheriff's office, 83 miles northeast of here, reported that it was "unquestionable" that all aboard had perished.

The plane had been chartered by the United States Immigration Service to carry workers to the border for deportation. It was en route from Coalinga, California, to El Centro, California, near the Mexican border.

Witnesses reported that the right wing dropped off minutes after the right engine burst into flames in flight. The ship spun to earth, exploding immediately before it hit or at contact. Bodies were scattered for an area of 250 yards around the wreck.

The co-pilot was Marion Ewing of Balboa, California and the Immigration officer Frank Chaffin of Berkeley, California.—United Press.

TOPS VOTING

Shanghai, Jan. 28.—Mr. Wan Hsi-heng, a prominent lawyer and Kuomintang member, finished first on the list of local candidates for the Legislative Yuan elections as the counting of votes ended.

Close behind, in the second place, was Madame Wei Tiao-ming, wife of the Governor of Taiwan, and another lawyer, Mr. Chu Wen-shih, who third while a veteran diplomat, Dr. W. W. Yen, came fourth.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Another Police Problem

IT may come as a shock to some of our readers to know that a one-time prison, complete with cells and iron grilles, is now being used as accommodation quarters for Chinese police constables and their families. It certainly strikes a note of incongruity, and not even our reporter's assurances that the "rooms" and kitchens are kept immaculately clean, that electricity is laid on, and that adequate bathing and toilet facilities have been provided—not even those considerations can wholly remove a sense of distaste over the idea of prison cells being turned into policemen's homes. Furthermore, any satisfaction to be derived from the favourable report on living conditions generally in the Old Bailey gaol, is qualified by the knowledge that ventilation is inadequate, the small cell windows prevent a sufficiency of natural light, the walls have been left unwhitewashed or unpainted, and the danger of the top floors becoming fire traps is considerable. The conversion of the Old Bailey prison into quarters appears to be temporary alleviation of housing shortage until what time a plan for building four housing centres both in Hongkong and Kowloon can be completed. In the meantime, there is surely no

SOCIALISTS MAY SAVE GOVT.

Abstention Decision

The French Socialist Party yesterday decided to abstain in the critical French National Assembly vote on devaluation measures, thus apparently averting the threatened overthrow of Premier Schuman's government, says a United Press from Paris.

Reuter also reports from Paris that the Schuman government was believed to have a good chance of winning its fight for the bill establishing a free market in gold, as lobby observers believed Socialist opposition would be appeased at the last minute.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The National Assembly—warned by the Premier yesterday that if it voted against the bill the Government could not continue in office—was resuming the debate today.

Before the Assembly debate was resumed today, M. Schuman was addressing in turn the Socialist, Popular Republican and Radical Parliamentary groups.

The author of the frame plan, Finance Minister M. Rene Mayer, and the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, were also attending a meeting of the Socialist group.

LONG CABINET MEETING

A Cabinet meeting, called to discuss the opposition from the Socialists—on whose votes the Government depends for a majority—lasted two hours and 45 minutes last night, and the Assembly debate was twice adjourned on this account. When the Assembly carried a Government motion to treat the bill as urgent, only the 184 Communist members opposed.

The last minute Socialist opposition to the scheme for a free market in gold was severely criticized by some French newspapers today. "If the Socialists go so far as to bring about a Cabinet crisis they will be assuming a grave responsibility," the moderate Ce Martin wrote. "One can think what one likes about the Government schemes, but one cannot deny that the worst solution would be to make it impossible for them to be carried out."

The Independent Left-wing Communist said the Socialist "offensive" would have gained by being launched a few days earlier and a "vigorous Socialist opposition would certainly have induced M. Schuman and M. Mayer to renounce the most disputed part of their scheme."

THREAT TO RESIGN

Paris, Jan. 28.—Premier Robert Schuman's government today threat-

ened, after a Cabinet meeting, to resign if the Parliament persisted in its refusal to the devaluation programme.

A spokesman said, "The position of the government would become untenable if the very substance of its financial project is questioned."

The Cabinet met to map its course in the squabble with the National Assembly over sections of the devaluation programme aimed at setting up a free market in money and gold.

Observers gave Schuman the upper hand over the dissident Assembly after he rallied from an earlier defeat yesterday and forced the deputies to consider the bill as an urgent question after a virtual threat to resign.

The Premier won his demand for an Assembly debate on the bill by a vote of 373 to 194 after he warned that "to refuse discussion would make impossible the existence of this government."

Only the Communists opposed an urgent debate. The Socialists joined with Schuman in the Assembly, reversing their earlier stand when they teamed with the Communists in the Finance Committee to reject the bill.

The measure is a vital plank in Schuman's programme to devalue the franc. It provides for a free money market where the franc may seek its own level on a par with the blackmarket rate of 330 to US\$1.—United Press.

PRESS REPORTS DENIED

London, Jan. 28.—Reports carried by a French newspaper alleging that Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, had intervened with the French Socialist Party to secure its opposition to the French Government proposals for the creation of a free market in gold and dollars, were categorically denied by a Government spokesman here today.

A Foreign Office spokesman also denied a report carried by the same paper that Britain had threatened to revise her attitude to an eventual attachment of the Saar to France as a reprisal for the French Government's action.

A third accusation that Britain had intended to intervene to reduce the deliveries of German coal to France and to prejudice the French tourist trade, was again denied in equally strong terms.

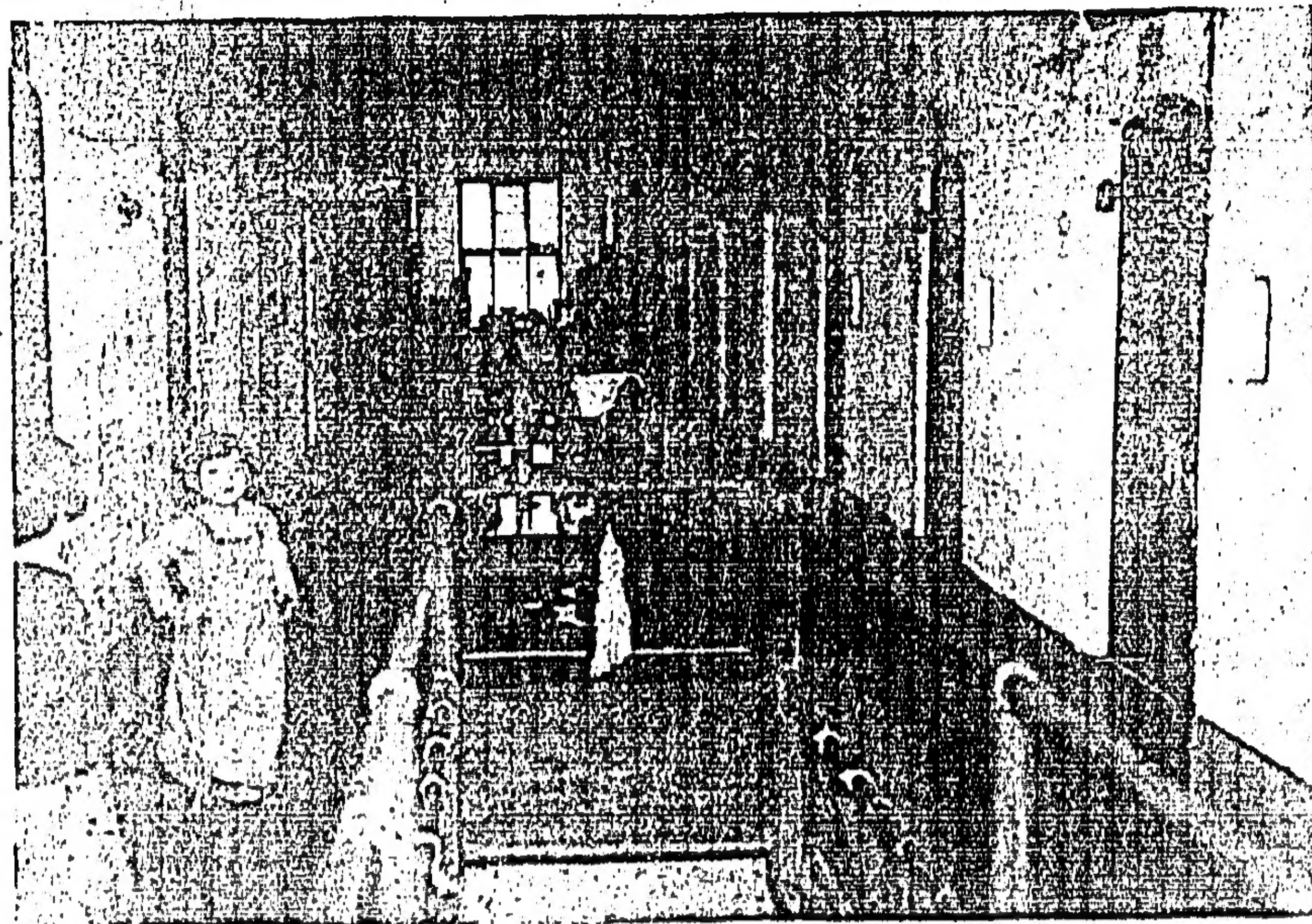
The British Government had made it clear that only essential steps to prevent conversion of the pound sterling on the Paris free market at unfavourable rates were contemplated. For the rest, both Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, had emphasized that Anglo-French co-operation in international fields remains unaffected, the spokesman said.—Reuter.

LANDSLIDES FOLLOW 'QUAKE'

Manila, Jan. 28.—Landslides from Mount Madia-Ara on the mountainous west coast of Panay, in the Philippines, have buried several hundred houses since the earthquake last Sunday, it was reported today from the town of Antique.

The reports said huge rocks had been hurled down from the mountains, destroying churches. There were no further reports of earthquakes.

Earthquakes caused at Antique were reported to be six feet and more wide. The loss to the Catholic Church in Panay was estimated at 10,000,000 pesos.—Reuter.



These two pictures show how the Old Bailey Gaol has been converted into quarters for Chinese police constables. Top: a general view of the cells which are now living rooms. Opposite: a constable's neat and tidy bedroom.—Ming Yuen.

KOO VISITS MARSHALL

CHINA SITUATION DISCUSSED

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, today saw the Secretary of State (Mr. George Marshall) and afterwards told the press that the US\$500,000,000 programme for United States aid to China would allow a "start" on Chinese monetary stabilization but that the overall work of reconstruction would "take a longer time and more money."

Dr. Koo was accompanied by Pei Tsu-yi, head of the Chinese technical mission now discussing details of the China relief programme with United States experts.

The Ambassador said the overall China situation was discussed with Mr. Marshall "in general terms" and that the technical mission here had had three meetings so far with the Americans.

He said the Chinese project for development of the Yangtze Gorge had been placed in abeyance pending the outcome of the request for United States assistance.—United Press.

GIRL FOUND STRANGLED

London, Jan. 28.—A 25-year old girl, Miss Sylvia Styles of Beech Avenue, Brentford, was found today strangled near Syon House, Isleworth, Middlesex, the home of the Duke of Northumberland.

She was lying by the side of a public path through Syon Park from Brentford.

The discovery was made by a cleaner at the West Middlesex Hospital nurses' hostel which is in Syon.

Scotland Yard detectives investigating the murder believe that the girl was attacked and robbed late last night and was strangled as she tried to defend herself.

Her handbag was missing.—Reuter.

Big Increase In Malaya's Exports

Singapore, Jan. 28.—Malaya's exports for 1947 nearly doubled those for 1946, the newspaper, the Singapore Free Press, said today.

Figures for 1947 were Straits \$1,310,500,000 as against Straits \$688 million in 1946.

Direct exports to the United States in 1947 brought the Empire US\$170 million.

Imports in 1947 totalled Straits \$1,307,500,000 compared with Straits \$778 million in 1946, the paper declared.—Reuter.

IT MAY BE A GAOL, BUT IT'S STILL A HOME!

Harriet Harvey Unearths Some Novel Police Quarters

In Hongkong the world of crime is up-side down these days—the thieves are at large and the police are living in gaol.

Each night, 48 Chinese Police Constables leave their daily job of gaoling law-breakers and together with their wives and children tuck themselves behind the bars of their own cells in Old Bailey Prison, an abandoned gaol across the streets from Central Police Station.

"I never thought I'd be living in prison," said PC Wong Chul-ming. "But it's not half bad. Outside (these prison walls) we'd have to pay \$50 a month for the space of one of our six by six cells. And what's more, here we're never bothered by thieves."

Returning from Weihaiwei to rejoin the Hongkong Police Force after the reoccupation, the 48 Police Constables found themselves victims of the housing shortage and the high cost of living. They applied for permission to live in the unused jail and early in 1946 they moved in with their families.

THE MORNING GOSSIP

Today, a lively and immaculately clean police community inhabits the three cell blocks.

To exchange the morning gossip, the police wives don't need to lean over the garden fence or the back verandah—they just whisper through the bars.

The children—of which there are almost three to every family—play hide and seek in the cells and run up and down the stairs that connect the three storeys of each cell block. Some hang over the third floor balcony and drop their home-made toys down the stair-well onto their playmates below.

The cell blocks remain unchanged from the days they were used as gaol space, except in one instance—the "prisoners" who live there can lock themselves in and let themselves out of their own cell.

"This also provides a great solution to the 'wandering wife' problem," said PC Ho Yat-tau, locking his cell door before he left for work.

Each constable is allotted three six by six cells. Into one cell, he places his bed and chest of drawers. The space which remains is just large enough to hold his wife and himself. He hangs his uniforms from the bars of the tiny cell window high above his head and places his shoes in a neat row beneath his bed. The walls of his bedroom cell have not been painted, so he often papers the wall with magazine pictures or newspapers.

FAUCETS AND SHELVES

In the second cell, he houses his children and the third he uses for a storeroom or a workroom. Water faucets and concrete shelves have been installed in the small open passageway between the cell blocks and the wives gather here each morning to do their washing.

(Continued on Page 4)

EX-PREMIER OF IRAQ IN FLIGHT

Crowds Demand His Head

BAGHDAD SCENES

Baghdad, Iraq, Jan. 28.—Former Premier Salih Bey al Jabur was reliably reported today to have fled Baghdad.

In the Iraqi capital some 300,000 persons marched through the streets, some carrying banners demanding his head.

Salih Bey's determination to fight for ratification of the British-Iraqi treaty of mutual defence and friendship in the face of violent popular opposition led to the downfall of his Cabinet on Tuesday.

A secret police informant said he had fled to a hill, 60 miles south of Baghdad amid the ruins of Babylon, to seek protection of the tribes of his father-in-law.

The former Premier was fired upon five times while leaving his home on Tuesday night by automobile, but escaped injury, the informant added.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

A six mile funeral procession was held for the victims of the rioting on Tuesday which preceded the announcement of Salih Bey's resignation. (Hospital estimates said 70 persons were killed.)

The coffins were covered with huge Iraqi flags inscribed with letters written in the blood of the victims.

In the line of march were politicians, religious leaders, former Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and other notables. Women, many in tears, marched in the centre of the line. They waved black handkerchiefs and beat their chests. Men in front of the coffins brandished swords, knives and guns.—Associated Press.

NEW PREMIER HINT

Baghdad, Jan. 28.—One hundred thousand people today attended the funeral of 15 students killed in yesterday's demonstrations against the new Anglo-Iraqi treaty.

Three hundred people were injured in the demonstrations in which machineguns were fired. Police casualties were unknown.

The name of the former Premier, Arshad Al-Umari, was mentioned here as the most likely choice for the new Premier. A new Cabinet was expected to be formed this evening.

Demonstrators who danced in the streets all night at the news of the Government's fall, marched through the city today praising the Regent, Emir Abdul Ilah, for his "wisdom against the traitors and Imperialist slaves."

LONDON REACTIONS

London, Jan. 28.—Worried government officials said they feared a possible crisis in British relations with Middle Eastern states.

These officials said the bloody riots on Tuesday in Baghdad showed the British had seriously miscalculated popular Arab opinion. The riots were in protest against the British-Iraqi friendship and mutual aid treaty.

Some quarters still held hope, however, that a new Iraqi government, capable of persuading the people to accept the treaty, could be formed.

The Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin had hoped the British-Iraqi treaty would pattern a system of alliances to preserve British influence in the Arab world.—Associated Press.

Floods Flow Over Italy

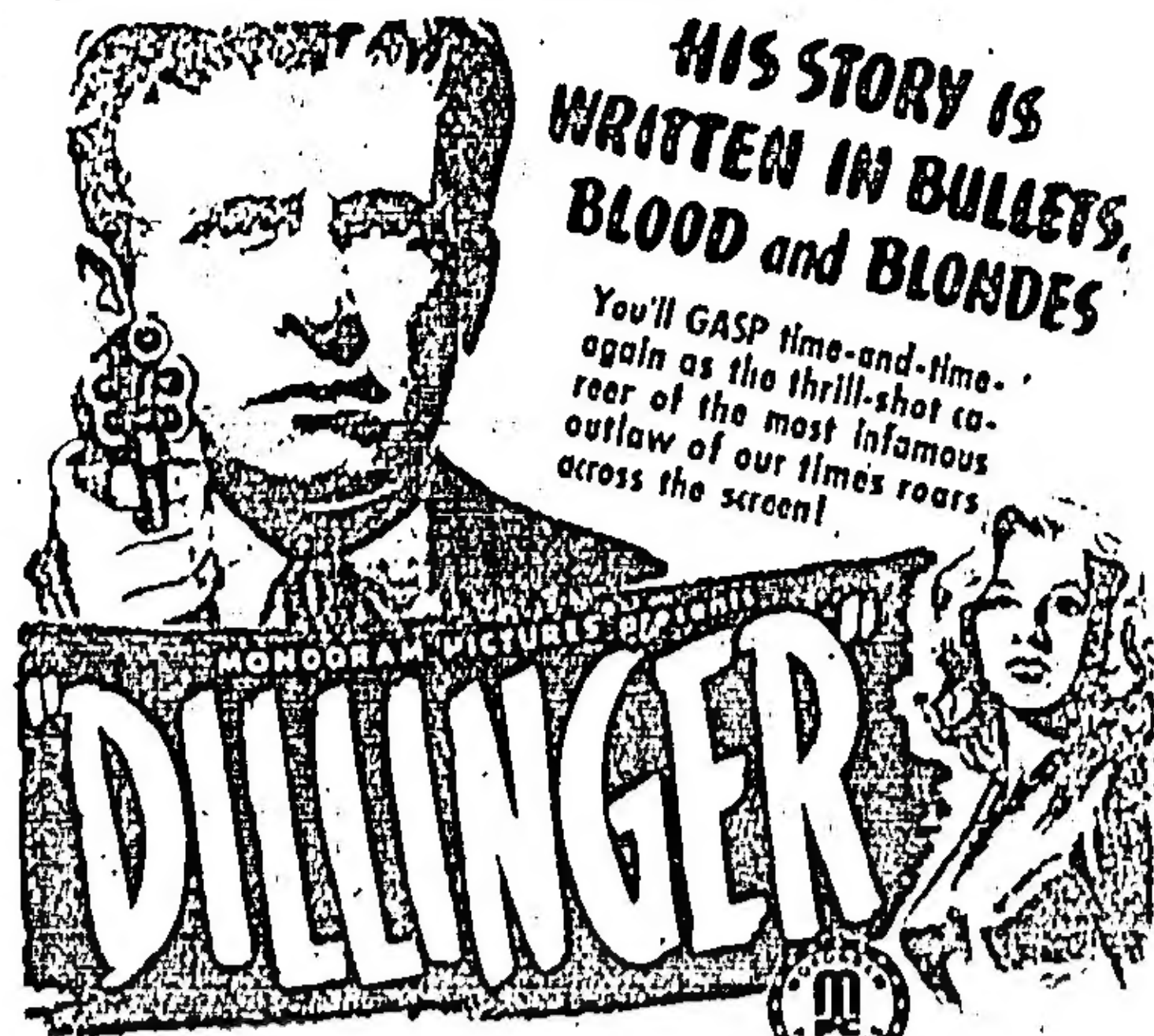
Rome, Jan. 28.—Floods and landslides with torrential rains were reported from several parts of Italy tonight.

Venice is flooded by an unusually high tide caused by strong winds, and householders were forced to take refuge on upper floors.

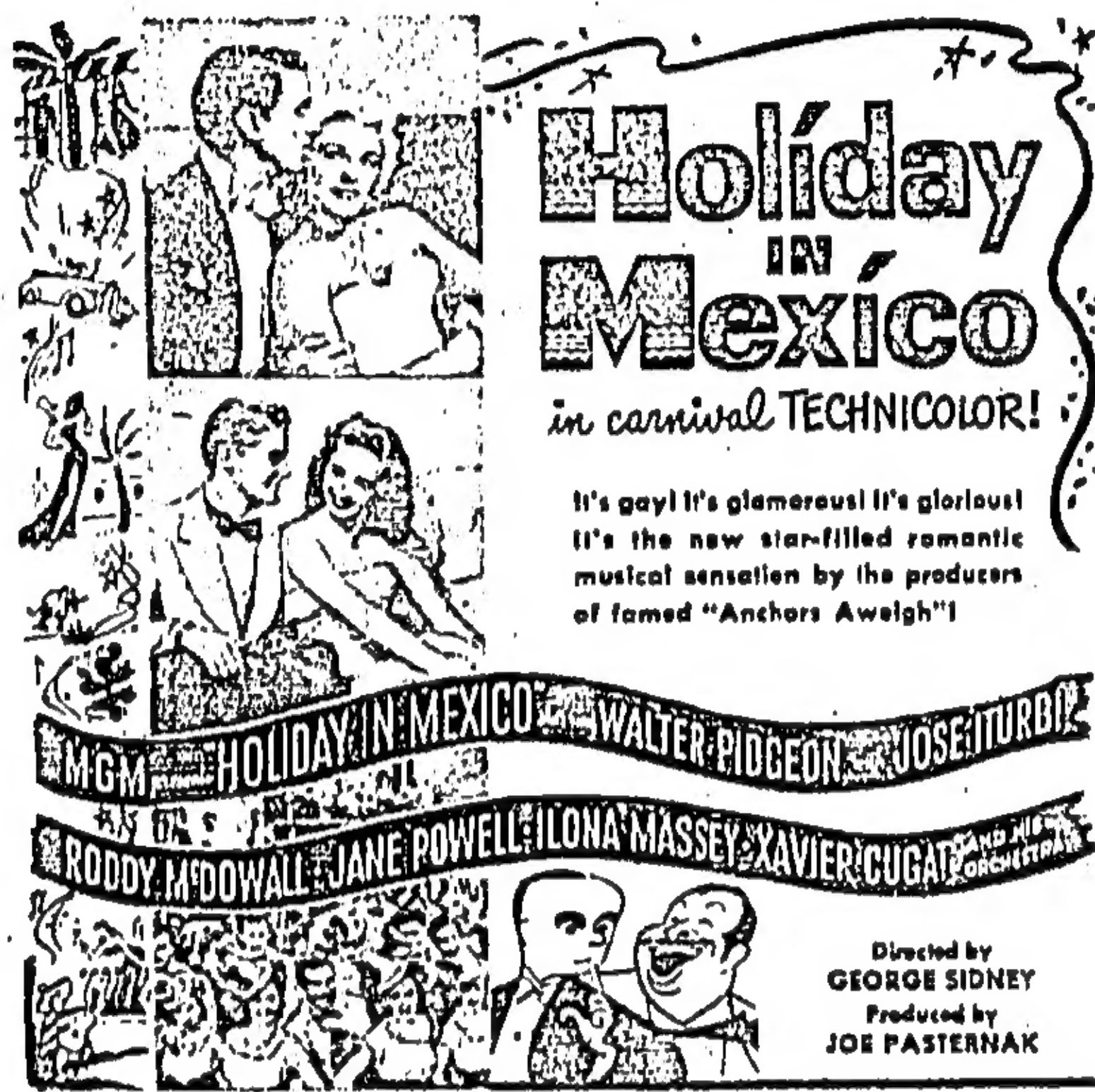
Torrential rains caused a landslide which blocked the Via Aurelia, one of the main roads out of Rome. The main railway line from Rome to Naples was blocked by a landslide for eight hours.

Reports from Florence said that the River Arno was in full flood and sweeping just below the limits of its bank. Two of its tributaries have broken their banks, flooding about 4,000 homes and isolating about 150 families.

In Rome itself the downpour continued for over ten hours, causing the River Tiber to rise over four metres in the past 24 hours. In some suburban areas riverside homes have been abandoned.—Reuter.

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7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

FEATURING
Edmund LOWE ★ **Anne JEFFREYS**
EDUARDO CIANCHIELLI • MARC LAWRENCE • ELISHA COOK, JR.
—AND INTRODUCING— **Lawrence TIERNEY** —AS— **DILLINGER**
— ALSO LATEST METRO-NEWS —
— To-morrow —



CENTRAL
THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



Lee Theatre

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ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily.

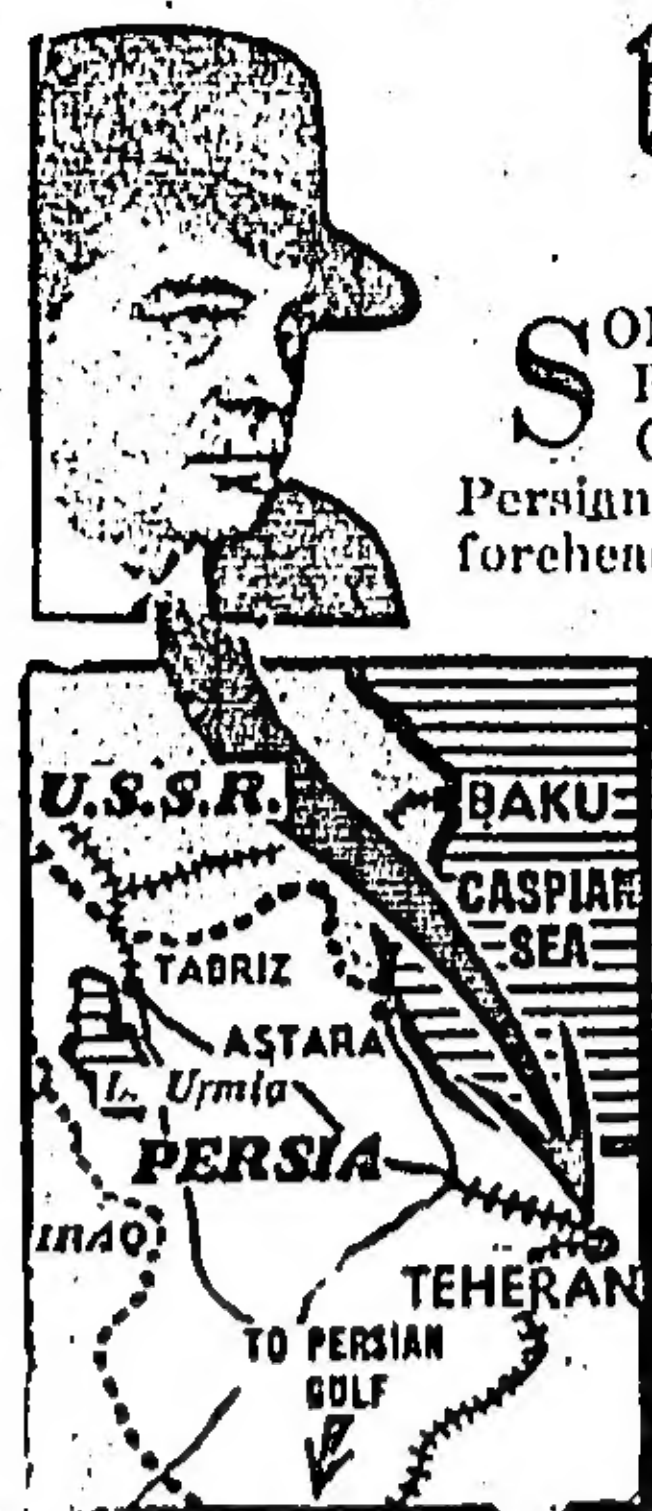
HELD OVER!! THE 16TH DAY!
"THE TEARS OF YANGTZE"
DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN
FIRST PART SECOND PART
"EIGHT WAR-TORN YEARS" **"THE DAWN"**
DAILY AT 2.30 & 7.15 P.M. DAILY AT 5.00 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING
TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
A CORPS OF COMICS! A BATTALION OF BEAUTIES!
THE GUNS ARE ROARING—BUT WITH LAUGHTER!



—Sefton Delmer's **NEWSMAP** reports today
from a country gambling on the success of a double-cross

Persia checkmates the Red King



TEHRAN.
SOMEWHERE in Baku, the Soviet-Russians' great oil town on the Caspian, there lives a tough little Persian with a big head and a broad domed forehead like Lenin's.

His name is Khosrov Rusbe, and he is internationally famous throughout the Middle East as the inventor of the opening move in chess called "Rusbe's gambit". Here in Tehran for the last ten weeks men have been anxiously waiting for what they fear may be Rusbe's most historic gambit.

The board on which they have been watching for his move is the big map of Northern Persia and the adjoining Soviet provinces, which hangs in the high-walled rooms of the Persian Army's Chief of Staff, General Ruzmeh.

On it are stuck yellow pins showing Soviet Army dispositions and green pins showing Persian forces. For Rusbe is not only a chess player. He is also

(1) A fanatical and ruthless Communist;
(2) One of the most brilliant and courageous officers produced by the Persian Army; and
(3) The man believed to have been picked by the Russians to lead the guerrilla army of Persians, Azerbaijanis, and Kurds now being trained together with Soviet Azerbaijanis in the Caucasus.

Waiting . . .

For the last ten weeks the Persians have been expecting the Russians to order Rusbe and his men to move into Northern Persia and launch there the same kind of insurrection as the Macedonian leader, General Markos, is leading in Northern Greece.

They even feared that the Soviet Army itself might sweep in to back up Rusbe and help him to sweep out the regime which has tricked the Soviet Government with what the Persians themselves claim as the nearest double-cross since the Trojan horse.

But so far there has been no sign of Rusbe or the Russians. And although Soviet broadcasters continue to bombard Persia with a barrage of threats (latest example from Baku: "The present Government is the last reactionary Govern-

ment to rule Persia; the day of liberation is at hand"), the tension is becoming less with every day that Rusbe puts off his move.

Smiling . . .

In fact, I have found the Persians provocatively cock-a-hoop because they look like getting away with their double-cross.

So far, the new 70-year-old Premier, Ibrahim Hakimi, has been doing very well. He has refused an American offer of an \$8,750,000 loan to help Persia buy American war material—which undoubtedly would make the Soviets even more apprehensive than they are already.

Not a bad description, I must grant the unknown troublemaker of the diplomacy during 1946 of Persia's 60-year-old Premier, Ahmed Ghavam—now himself a victim of the double-cross by his political friends, removed from office, and taking a cure in Switzerland.

In March 1946 the Russians refused to honour the agreement to evacuate Persia. Instead, they set up a Communist-controlled separatist Government in Azerbaijan and demanded, as the price of the evacuation of their troops from Persia.

(1) The recognition of this Government by the Persian Government and
(2) The grant of an oil concession in Northern Persia to a joint Soviet-Persian company in which the Persians were to have 49 percent of the shares and the Russians 51 percent.

Ghavam, with Russian guns trained on the capital, exchanged letters with Soviet envoy Sadchikov agreeing to negotiate with the Azerbaijanis and also to the establishment of a joint oil company.

Schemina . . .

But seeing that, under Persian law the Government could not grant a concession without the approval of Parliament, Ghavam got the Russian to accept the following tricky clause:—

"The agreement for the formation of the Irano-Soviet Oil Company, which will be concluded later in accordance with the text of this letter, shall be submitted for approval to the Majlis (Parliament) after it has been elected and begun its legislative operations—not later

than seven months from March 21 of the current year in any case."

The Russians evacuated in May 1946. In December 1946 Persian troops entered Azerbaijan.

When fighting started, the Soviets, unwilling to violate the oil agreement, ordered the Communists not to show further resistance and to withdraw as best they could to Russia.

The election of the Majlis, however, did not take place until July 1947. When at last the time came for Ghavam to submit the oil company to the Majlis, he did so without urging the Majlis to accept it. It was a colossal slap in the face for the Soviet Government.

But I agree with Persian optimists that they will get away with it if they take reasonable care in their diplomatic handling.

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Labour
point
of view

ERNEST

THURTELL, M.P.

THE British Council, that much-criticised body, has just sent me its annual report.

The Council spends about £3,000,000 a year in developing closer cultural relations between Britain and other countries.

Undoubtedly the objective is a worthy one, though opinions differ widely as to whether, in seeking it, the Council gets good value for the money it spends.

Into that dispute I do not wish to enter here, but I must take exception to the Council's declared view that "it is out of misunderstanding that most international friction is generated."

In that statement, born of typical British good nature, there lurks, I think, a dangerous fallacy.

★ ★ ★

REALLY serious international friction is generated not by misunderstanding, but by a clash of conflicting interests, or ideologies if you will.

It was that sort of clash which led to the Hitler war, and a similar clash is at present causing strained relations between Soviet Russia and the Western Powers.

Hitler understood us all right, but his ideas and ours were not the same.

Mr. Molotov, as Soviet Russia's spokesman, understands us very well, but his ideas and ours are a just settlement of Europe are poles apart.

If the British Council is to be of real service it must get out of its head the woolly idea that, in international affairs, to understand all is to forgive all.

Doubtless that is an ethical concept, but ideologies are shockingly unethical.

★ ★ ★

THE stock of Chancellor Cripps is high at present. If it slumps, it will not be because he deceives the people with false optimism.

Again he has sounded the warning note.

Progress has been made, he agreed, but there was still a long and hard road ahead.

Marshall aid was essential, but it would fail in its purpose if it led to any slackening in our own efforts.

Bleak talk this, and yet I think our people prefer it to more cheerful language not justified by the facts.

At any rate, tribute is due to the man who, in peace, like Churchill during the war, has the courage to give us disagreeable "hard and heavy tidings."

★ ★ ★

MR. SHINWELL did not, I suspect, enter the War Office with any great enthusiasm. Nor did the military bigwigs at that Department exactly welcome him with hosannas.

How odd, therefore, if this marriage of political convenience should develop into a love match!

Yet the signs are not unpromising. The new Minister is developing a keen interest in the varied problems over his office, and looking into things for himself.

If he have just grievances, both officers and men can look to him as a champion not to be made jittery by the frowns of the Treasury or other Departments.

In a troopship recently he was greeted with cries of "Good old Munny!"

The day may yet dawn when officers and men alike will unite in singing "Oh, what a pal was Munny!"

★ ★ ★

COMINFORM orders the attack on all fronts. The British Communist Party salutes and obeys.

Hence the appearance of the Communist candidate at the Wigan by-election.

Labour is not perturbed. It may shrug its shoulders at the docility of British Communists before their foreign masters, but it knows their place by the Wigan electors.

And better the open enemy than the treacherous friend!

BOOM TIME IN CANADA

TORONTO.

IF you doubt that Canada is now in the midst of its biggest boom, talk to Lunenburg-born Jack Townsend, 50-year-old-foreman-builder, who in three years has helped to turn the cabbage patches on the outskirts of Toronto into a boomtown as big as his native Darwin.

Bank returns, exports, statistics and employment figures show there is a boom bigger than a gold rush or discovery of oil.

In East York

Industrialists say there is not a single business not doing a bigger volume of trade than ever and that present prosperity is more widespread and permanent than in the heydays before the first world war.

What that means in the lives of ordinary people is best shown in what is happening in East York, typical of any suburb on the outskirts of any major Canadian city.

Six-foot Townsend, who has still the Lancashire accent of 24 years ago, will tell you that in three years a circle three-quarters of a mile in radius from the corner of O'Connor-drive and Donlands-road that once held a handful of market gardeners has mushroomed into a community of 35,000.

Where Joe Paston hoed cabbages 14 months ago they are building to-day two rival grocery shops facing diagonally across cross-roads.

Free enterprise is racing to build 2-storey buildings, each about 40 yards by 17 yards, under the scheduled 90 days. Today in one inch of snow and nine degrees of frost, men are laying bricks, alongside smudge pots—outdoor heaters that prevent mortar from freezing.

\$19 a week

Fifty yards away Townsend is supervising the building of a three-and-a-half-storey cinema. This should have been built in five months, but there are not enough men for the job.

Yet Townsend pays 6s. 9d. an hour for carpenters, 8s. for bricklayers. He says, "That is more than £10 a week—four times as much as we got for building the Palladium at Darwin."

His manager, stout, clear-smoking Jack Dunham, who runs the estate office, sets 60 callers and 300 letters daily from people seeking houses.

For £1,075 they can buy a Colonial style bungalow with five rooms on the ground floor and four in the basement, garage and lawn.

One of his rivals is J. G. Price, who finishes a house in a fortnight and can offer occupation in ten to 12 weeks.

By JAMES COOPER

At another corner Gerry Barclay has a petrol station. There are 800 petrol stations in Toronto—one for every 750 people. The national average of one car for seven people is much higher in boomtown.

Barclay, who serves 500 motorists a day, pays six men each £10 a week. In the summer he has had 100 customers an hour.

Because of competition from stations 400 yards on either side, every motorist gets windscreen wipers and oil, water, and tyres checked while the tanks are filled.

Last winter was war bride Mrs. Tomlinson, who, as Jacqueline Wright, of Salisbury-road, Bromley, Kent, married a Canadian soldier.

She opened a milliner's some days ago and pays £6 4s. a week for a one-room shop.

She was told that this was the wrong time to open, as Canadian women now need hoods, not hats, for the winter. But in the first week she made a small profit, and in the second week had cleared overheads by the Wednesday.

"The rest of the week was clear profit from selling hats that ranged

to £3 6s. for fur-lined feathered creations that would cost £6 6s. in England."

I could find only one native East Yorker—John Barton, whose father built a wooden house alongside what was a mud track 40 years ago.

It probably cost about £250, and could have been bought for "that" any time before the boom, but it now stands between brick houses and chromium shops.

Sentimentalists have offered 20 times the original price, but John is not selling.

Canada has a surplus of £140,000,000 for the first seven months of this financial year. Big income-tax cuts are expected in the spring, following this year's cuts, which averaged 20 per cent.

There were 102,000 jobs going at the last returns and 92,000 workless. Sixty thousand more were at work this month, giving a record total of 5,000,000 workers, averaging 42.3 hours a week at 4s. an hour. In Toronto alone 700 British men immigrants found work in October.

Dividends up
Dividends from Canadian companies totalled £3,800,000 for November, compared with £2,000,000 in 1946 and £1,600,000 in 1945.

Farmers in three prairie provinces have repaid £3,500,000 in mortgages, an average of £150 a mortgage.

Despite bad weather and fewer crops increased prices have raised farm income by 16.5 per cent.

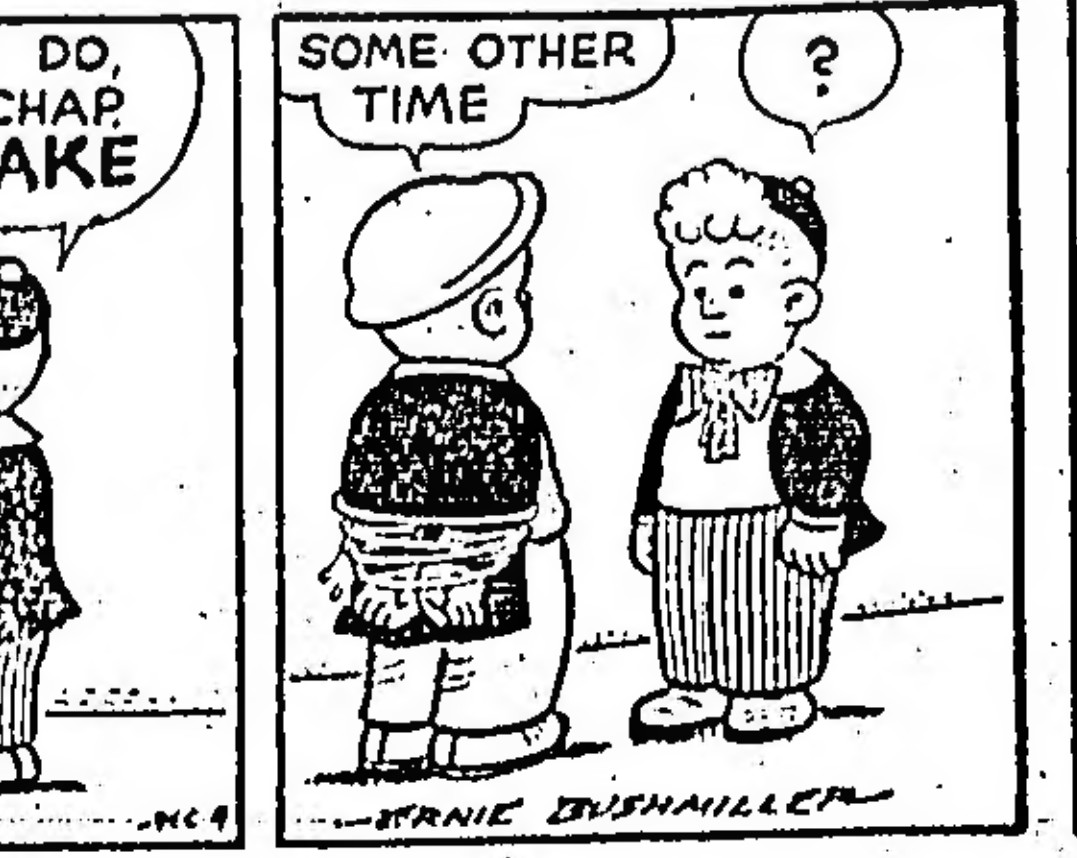
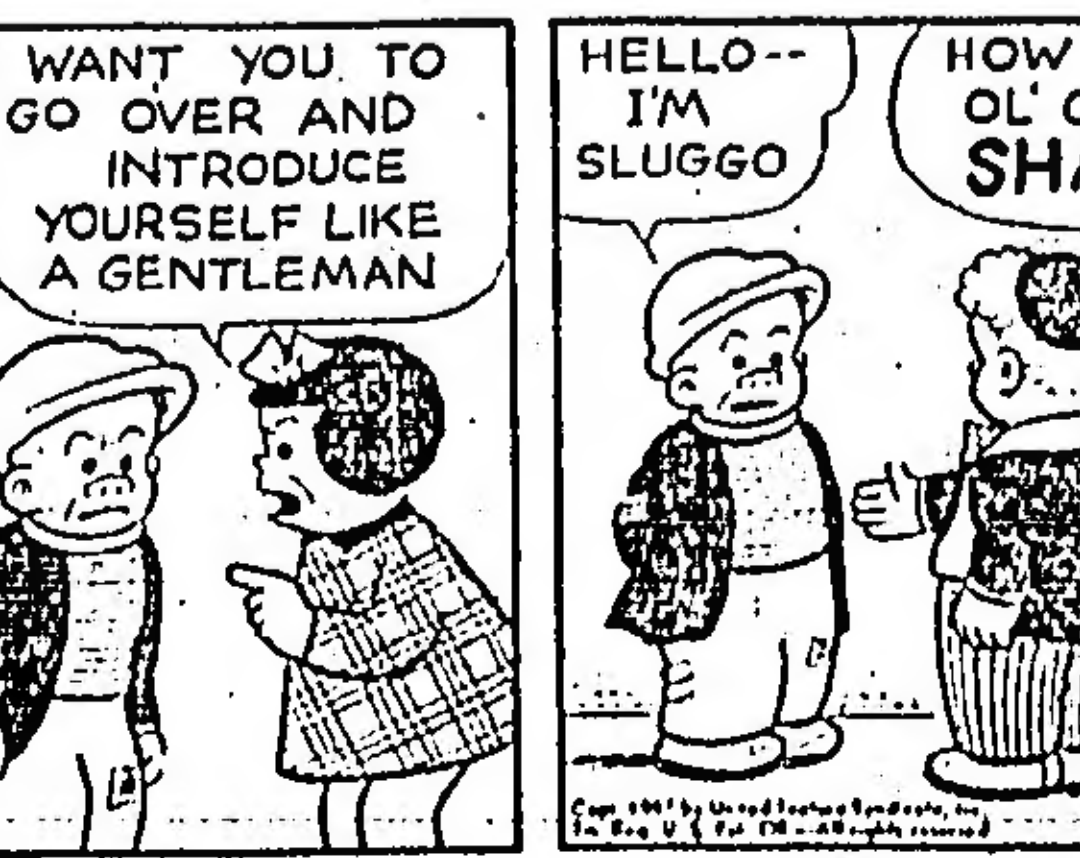
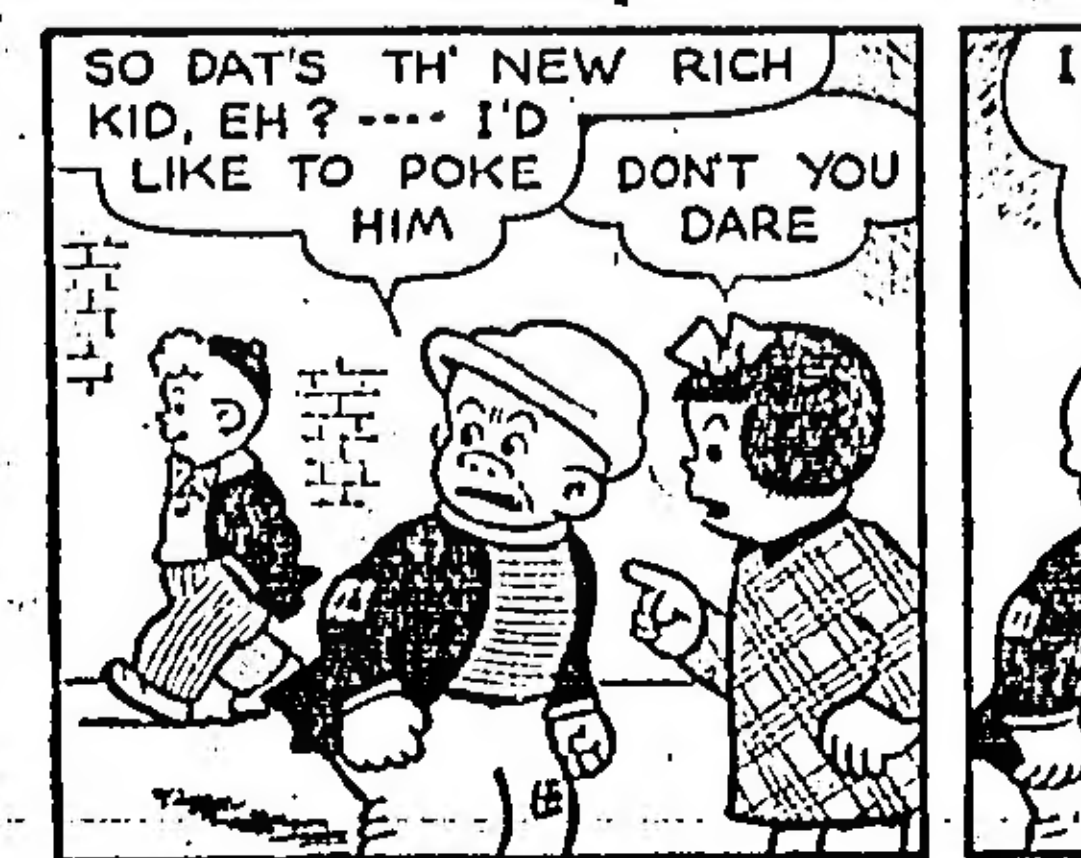
East-coast fishermen are having their best season for 40 years with the sailing fishing fleet catching 1,000,000 in a day—an all-time record. One crew of three men sold 2,500 horseshoe this season for £2,375.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces today a profit of £500,000, £125,000 higher than last year. The Imperial Bank profit of £300,000 was up by £35,000.

Mining companies have paid £456,000 this year compared with £306,000 in 1946.

Newsprint is expected to reach a record this year of more than 4,000,000 tons.

NANCY Tied Up for the Moment



PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 22

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

As the camera pans at the Variety Club all-star show of shows, it is seen that sweet little Catherine Brown is right in there with all the stars. As the Variety Girl, she has now arrived!



Ray Milland, Cass Daley, William Holden and Joan Caulfield shine in the show of shows. As the merry-go-round goes round star after star comes into camera view. There goes Veronica Lake on a white horse. The merry-go-round continues to revolve. Finally, it comes to a stop. Then all the

stars step forward toward the audience as they line up on the stage for the big finale—names like Lake, Ladd, Lancaster, Scott, Hope, Crosby, Lamour, Cooper, Caulfield—all these stars on the stage at the same time with more to come. "The Blonde"

—where is she? She has faded out of the picture in favour of the Variety Club's own Catherine Brown. She's there with the stars all right, and in the spotlight. (To be continued tomorrow)

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Send your questions to Lois Leeds.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—How long would a black wool dress be? It is simple but dressed up with jewelled buttons. I am 38.—T. E."

Fourteen inches from the floor is the newest "longer" skirt length for women of average height.

"Dear Lois Leeds I wear flats always. Should I lengthen my

dress? They are about sixteen inches from the floor when I have on my flats. I am eighteen years old.—T. G."

Flats and flat-heeled shoes do not go well with the longer skirts. If you continue to wear them don't lengthen your skirts. You would only look "forlorn!"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have gray hair. My husband wants to give me jewellery for a 15th Anniversary present. I am tall and like very smart things. What do you suggest? MRS. HOLM."

I suggest a necklace of Gray pearls of three strands or a set of Silver neck chains, with bracelets to match.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Should I keep on my long gloves at my son's wedding reception in his bride's home?—BEWILDERED MOM."

Don't be "bewildered"! Relax and enjoy the party. Wear your gloves, but when you eat or drink remove them. Simple isn't it?

"Dear Lois Leeds—My sister, 16 years old, is to be maid of honour at my at-home wedding. I am wearing white lace with a veil. What should she wear?—L."

Pale Blue lace would be lovely! A wreath of fresh flowers, with long, long streamers of satin ribbon. Her bouquet should be small and simple. If the wedding is in the late fall she should wear a Gold-coloured tulle and a Brown velvet poke bonnet.

Minute Makeups

by GABRIELLE



The new Dark Tones in stockings tend to slenderize the leg. With longer skirts, dark hose and simple shoes, every woman will find that her underpinnings are "understatements!"

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I had to buy a few essentials—since wearing longer dresses I've never been satisfied with my old hats, shoes, gloves and coats!"

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

Miners Go All Out To Achieve Record

By B. C. Dunthorne

In the first full year of nationalisation of the coal industry, Yorkshire Miners narrowly missed their 1947 target with a grand total was 38,400,000 tons raised, a million tons more than in 1946.

The miners knew just before Christmas they had to make an all-out spurt to achieve the figures set them, and in "bull" week (the week governing the Christmas pay packet) records went by the board right and left. South Yorkshire alone raised more than 747,000 tons in that week, and the area was only 180,000 tons short of its final target. Every effort was made to reach it, many miners giving up the last Saturday of the year to put in a special extra shift. The miners celebrated Christmas with a feeling of a task well done.

In Yorkshire, however, there was undoubtedly some feeling about the way in which the National Coal Board figures decide the championship of the coalfields. It was felt that a better method of deciding the leading coalfield should be devised than the one which, at the moment, precludes Yorkshire from having even an outside chance. This does not seem fair to the Yorkshireman who has been targets in his coalfield constantly raised because of the high output achieved.

They Have No Pub

Miss Annie Baker, niece of the clerk to Rotherham Borough and West Riding Magistrates, opened the New Year by taking her first court as a Magistrate's Clerk.

Jagger Green, a Yorkshire village, has no pub, so its population decided that it was time the lack of facilities for liquid refreshment on a communal basis was altered. It has raised £400 and hopes to open a social club this year.

The Great Yorkshire Show is not to be revived this year, for the Leeds Show is to be held at York. However, plans are already under way for the 1949 show, which it has been decided will be held at Lupton, Wakefield.

Mr. J.C. Crossland of Wath-on-Dearne, has been appointed headmaster of Flaxley Road, Selby, in succession to Mr. G.D. Watkins, who is leaving shortly to take up an education appointment in Ceylon.

War Work Record

One of the best kept secrets of the war relating to the part played in munition and food production by the women of the West Yorkshire, at York, has just been revealed in a brochure. The gum department was turned into a glue-filling factory and made flare lanyards and explosive bags. The chocolate moulding department produced iron rations for ships, rafts,

lifeboats and aircraft, and vitamin chocolate for Far East men, prisoner of war parcels and the American forces. More than 9,000,000 tins of dried eggs were packed in the cream department; 7,500,000 tins of household milk, and more than 4,000,000 anti-tank mine fuses were dispatched. In addition, the firm housed 300 clerks of the R.A.P.C., and the cardboard mill was a main supply depot for the R.A.S.C.

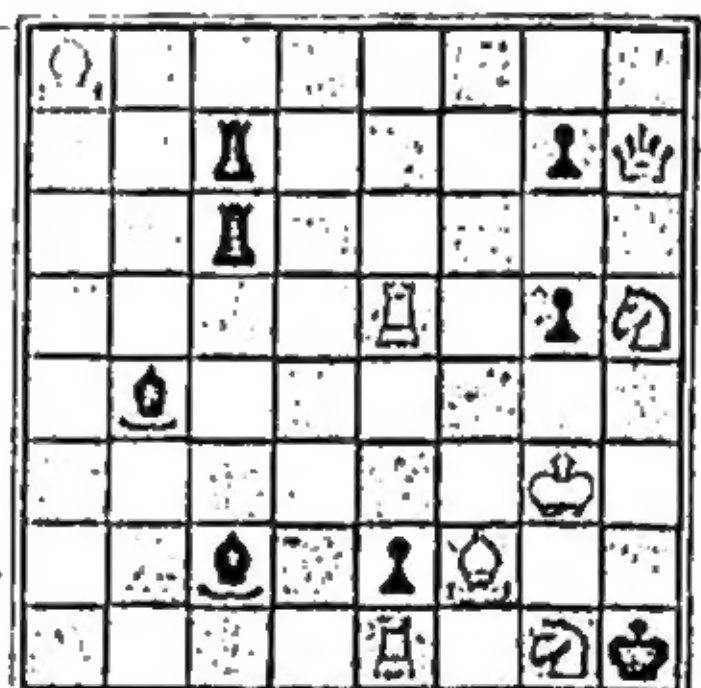
The Mayor of Hull opened a wooden Church on January 16 to replace the Danish Church destroyed by bombs during the war. The new church has been sent from Denmark.

Pit Worker To Actor

Henry Moxon, who was a 22-year-old pit worker just over a year ago, is to appear at the Strand Theatre, London, in Noel Coward's "Family Portrait." He was released from his work as an electrician at Manvers Main Colliery on medical grounds, and went from amateur dramatics at Mexborough to the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art. He will be playing with Fay Compton, Betty Ann Davies and Megs Jenkins at the Strand.

Jimmy Thompson, the Middlesbrough British heavyweight champion, is lighting the Italian, Roberto Provenza, at Harrogate, on February 16, for the European title. Thompson is a former professional boxer, and has been a professional since 1934.

CHESS PROBLEM

By Dr. M. de SILVEIRA
Black, 8 pieces.

White, 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-KR8, K-KR8; 2. Q-R8 and 3. Q-KR1 or QR1 mates.

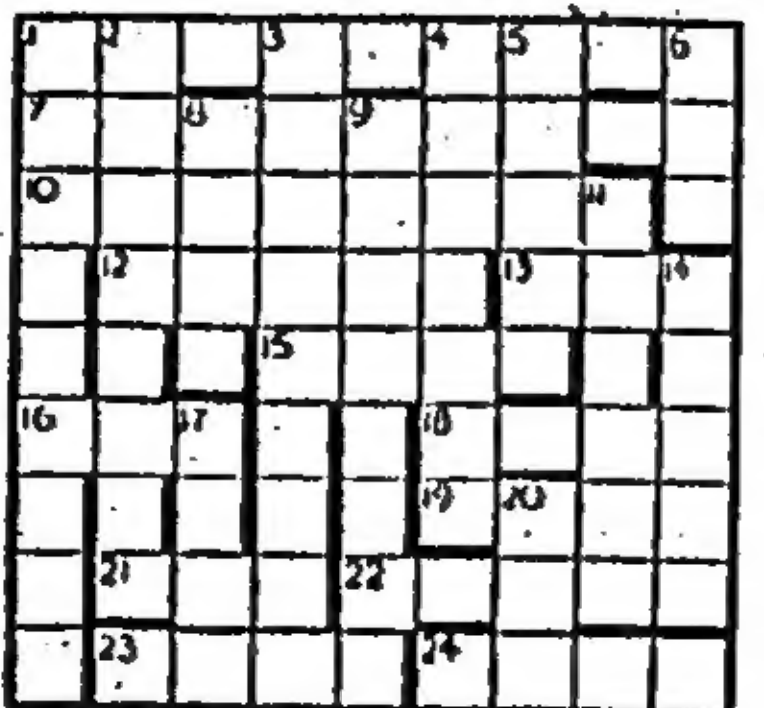
Rupert and the Big Bang—29



Bingo gazes at the last of the squibs. "Good gracious," he says, "two of the three I gave you must have been of the wrong sort. How careless of me. This one would go off with a bang, too." "But tell me, where did you buy them?" insists Rupert. Bingo grins. "I didn't," he says. "I made them myself!" The little bear stares in amazement. "It's that what the schoolmaster meant when he said you were learning science?" he cries. "Well—no, not exactly," says Bingo doubtfully.

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CROSSWORD



Across
1. She's naturally a contra lot. (9)
2. Could fare (anagram). (9)
3. This means separating a thing into its component parts. (8)
4. River of a famous fiction detective's last case. (6)
5. Three editors give me the tip. (4)
6. Mainly young Edward turns this way. (3)

Down
7. Rear for a change. (4)
8. Sh! walls are said to have these. (5)
9. Turn it to become mine. (3)
10. He carried a great burden. (5)
11. Moorland is the sort of space. (4)
12. Expression of regret. (4)
13. Down
1. Out place for a nice drink. (6, 3)
2. It has soothing properties. (8)
3. In reverse it has a minimizing effect. (6)
4. Severe enough to tear Sue. (7)
5. Seems as though I must be surrounded by fat to become a big star. (10)
6. This yard may be beastly. (4)
7. This makes any man a hero. (5)
8. It's, are those mountain peaks. (6)
9. This is constant it will wear even stone. (4) 20. Entire. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Enigma; 2. Mystery; 3. Riddle; 4. Puzzle; 5. Problem; 6. Question; 7. Query; 8. Inquiry; 9. Investigation; 10. Research; 11. Study; 12. Examination; 13. Test; 14. Trial; 15. Experiment; 16. Demonstration; 17. Illustration; 18. Example; 19. Case; 20. Instance; 21. Proof; 22. Evidence; 23. Fact; 24. Reality; 25. Truth; 26. Knowledge; 27. Wisdom; 28. Understanding; 29. Insight; 30. Perception; 31. Awareness; 32. Consciousness; 33. Mind; 34. Soul; 35. Spirit; 36. Essence; 37. Core; 38. Heart; 39. Center; 40. Focus; 41. Point; 42. Spot; 43. Place; 44. Location; 45. Site; 46. Area; 47. Region; 48. Zone; 49. District; 50. Territory; 51. Domain; 52. Empire; 53. Kingdom; 54. Nation; 55. Country; 56. State; 57. Province; 58. County; 59. City; 60. Town; 61. Village; 62. Hamlet; 63. Settlement; 64. Community; 65. Society; 66. Group; 67. Team; 68. Club; 69. Organization; 70. Institution; 71. Establishment; 72. Organization; 73. Corporation; 74. Company; 75. Firm; 76. Business; 77. Enterprise; 78. Industry; 79. Trade; 80. Profession; 81. Occupation; 82. Career; 83. Vocation; 84. Calling; 85. Mission; 86. Purpose; 87. Goal; 88. Aim; 89. Objective; 90. Target; 91. End; 92. Result; 93. Outcome; 94. Effect; 95. Consequence; 96. Impact; 97. Influence; 98. Power; 99. Authority; 100. Control; 101. Command; 102. Order; 103. Directive; 104. Instruction; 105. Advice; 106. Suggestion; 107. Recommendation; 108. Proposal; 109. Offer; 110. Deal; 111. Agreement; 112. Contract; 113. Pact; 114. Treaty; 115. Accord; 116. Understanding; 117. Arrangement; 118. Plan; 119. Scheme; 120. Design; 121. Project; 122. Program; 123. Policy; 124. Strategy; 125. Tactic; 126. Method; 127. Technique; 128. Process; 129. Procedure; 130. System; 131. Mechanism; 132. Device; 133. Apparatus; 134. Instrument; 135. Tool; 136. Equipment; 137. Machinery; 138. Structure; 139. Framework; 140. Foundation; 141. Base; 142. Core; 143. Heart; 144. Center; 145. Focus; 146. 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City; 997. Town; 998. Village; 999. Hamlet; 1000. Settlement; 1001. Community; 1002. Society; 1003. Group; 1004. Team; 1005. Club; 1006. Organization; 1007. Institution; 1008. Establishment; 1009. Corporation; 1010. Company; 1011. Firm; 1012. Business; 1013. Enterprise; 1014. Industry; 1015. Trade; 1016. Profession; 1017. Occupation; 1018. Career; 1019. Vocation; 1020. Calling; 1021. Mission; 1022. Purpose; 1023. Goal; 1024. Aim; 1025. Objective; 1026. Target; 1027. End; 1028. Result; 1029. Outcome; 1030. Effect; 1031. Consequence; 1032. Impact; 1033. Influence; 1034. Power; 1035. Authority; 1036. Control; 1037. Command; 1038. Order; 1039. Directive; 1040. Instruction; 1041. Advice; 1042. Suggestion; 1043. Recommendation; 1044. Proposal; 1045. Offer; 1046. Deal; 1047. Agreement; 1048. Contract; 1049. Pact; 1050. Treaty; 1051. Accord; 1052. Understanding; 1053. Arrangement; 1054. Plan; 1055. Scheme; 1056. Design; 1057. Project; 1058. Program; 1059. Policy; 1060. Strategy; 1061. 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Allowance To Princess

London, Jan. 28.—The House of Commons today passed without discussion a bill granting £40,000 a year to Princess Elizabeth and £10,000 a year to her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, to cover the expenditure on their public duties.

The bill now goes to the House of Lords.

In its passage through the House of Commons, an attempt was made by a considerable number of Labour Members to reduce the amount of the grant on the ground that the Royal Family should share the prevailing austerity.

This move, however, was defeated.—Reuter.

TAIWANESE COMPLAIN OF QUACKS

Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Jan. 28.—Taiwanese doctors complained here today that the Chinese Government (that took control of their island after 50 years of Japanese rule) is greatly lowering the health standards of the people—who under the Japanese had one of the best health services in the world—by allowing "native doctors" to practise on Taiwan.

There is already a surplus of qualified medical men on Taiwan. One doctor charged that while the provincial health minister was a Taiwanese who would refuse to let "native doctors" practise if he could, the Chinese Government has tied his hands by over-ruling him and permitting them to have free reign on the island.

The Japanese, local doctors pointed out, allowed only properly trained and licensed doctors. There was a government hospital for every town, and all patients were forced to go to one of the hospitals or to a competent physician for medical treatment.

No Competent Treatment. Now, they said, "native doctors"—men who call themselves doctors and use herbs and ground-up bits of animals to treat all diseases coming from the mainland and practising at prices that are lower than the legitimate medical profession can afford to charge.

As a result, patients are flocking to the "native doctors," who are in no position to offer competent treatment for all illnesses.

Doctors said that this is a serious thing in Taiwan, where they estimated that 30 percent of the people suffer from malaria, 10 percent from venereal diseases and where tuberculosis is very prevalent.

3,000 Doctors. They said that Taiwan has 3,000 trained physicians, three-fourths of whom were educated in Japan. This number, they indicated, was too many without large government grants for research to occupy the surplus. There is no room for quacks, they said.

Attempts have been made, doctors said, to induce them to enter the Chinese Army which is desperately short of trained physicians. Not a single doctor from Taiwan has joined yet, primarily, they said, because of the bitterness the Taiwanese people feel towards Chinese rule of their island. Another reason given was differences in customs between the Chinese Army and Taiwanese people, who, though Chinese themselves, cannot speak anything but Fukienese dialect and Japanese.—United Press.

Prison Becomes Quarters

(Continued From Page 1)
Two rooms at the end of the cell blocks have also been provided with concrete shelves where the wives prepare their food and cook on small alcohol stoves.

Shower rooms and latrine facilities have been built in the small courtyard between the cell blocks. Electricity is provided in each cell and in the cooking rooms.

The prison building itself is substantial, made in three sections of brick and surrounded by a wall. Although most of the constables don't feel that "there's no home like a prison," they are willing to admit their prison home is "not so bad."

Naturally comparing it with the housing that they might get elsewhere in Hongkong, they are grateful for the space and the elimination of rent payments which would use up over one third of their \$130 monthly pay.

VENTILATION BAD. On the other hand, the ventilation is bad; the small cell windows let in very little light or air, although there is a light or whitewash the dirty walls—a simple process—few of the cell windows have window panes and of those that have, many are broken. The top two floors of each cell block are fire traps, providing no exits except one set of rickety wooden stairs.

Living behind prison doors, even when they open, is not the desire of many human beings—even police constables.

With Hongkong's ever-increasing thievery and ever-present danger of houses, would be to put the honest people behind bars and let the thieves inhabit what remains.

MUKDEN PREPARES GRIMLY FOR STREET FIGHTING

By Spencer Moosa

Peiping, Jan. 28.—The lives of the great bulk of Mukden's 1,500,000 inhabitants are about as bleak as the Manchurian winter—and that is bleak enough.

Strike In British Zone Threatened

Hamburg, Jan. 28.—A 24-hour strike of the German trade union of employees in the British zone will be carried out next Tuesday if the strike ballot now being taken shows a majority in favour of such action, Herr Wilhelm Doerr, chairman of the union, said at a press conference today.

Essential industries like gas, electricity, water and food, hospitals and military government offices would not be affected by the strike, which would affect about 1,500 workers.

Although the British Military Government, having been notified of the impending strike, expressed the opinion that no strike should take place, they would not prevent the union from applying its measures, Herr Doerr said.

The principle of issuing supplementary food rations, only to those who do physical work has come to an end, Herr Doerr declared.

Sickness among the employees had doubled since June as a result of the food, and this situation would not be amended by a shortening of the working hours, he said.—Reuter.

PRO-BAO DAI RALLY

Viet Nam Religious Groups Unite

Saigon, Jan. 28.—Two religious groups of Viet Nam, the Annamite Republic in Indo-China, were united last night by a pact rallying their 90,000 members—with their arms and equipment—in support of ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam.

Bao Dai is to meet M. Emile Béhéret, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, next month, in an effort to settle the Indo-China dispute between the French and the Viet Nam Nationalists.

The alliance, which joined the Viet Nam religious movements of Cao Dai and Mahan, contained secret protocols and was "concentrated to the defence of Viet Nam interests," a spokesman of the Viet Nam National Rally said here today.

The text of the pact, announced the aim of the two movements was "to support Bao Dai in negotiations with France and to realise the aspirations of the people—notably the independence of Viet Nam, the strict union of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina, and the abolition of separatist movements."

The Secretary-General of the Viet Nam National Rally said today that the words "within the framework of the French Union" were appended after the signatures intentionally, "as the French Union was not well defined."

"We desire a status equivalent to that of a Commonwealth," he said. "France should do to Indo-China what Britain did to India."—Reuter.

Reductions In Troops' Rations

London, Jan. 28.—Reductions in the food rations of the British forces serving in Britain which will mean a saving of \$11,000,000 a year, were announced by Mr. A. V. Alexander, the Minister of Defence, in the House of Commons today.

Saying he was sure the services would realise that they should bear their share of the burdens which the civilian population was experiencing, Mr. Alexander added that the scale of rations for troops overseas was also being examined to see what economies in the hard currency were possible.

The reductions will make service rations about the same as for civilians.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

Lucknow, United Provinces, Jan. 28.—Three people were killed and five injured in a bomb explosion near a cinema in the town of Shahjahanpur, in the United Provinces 100 miles Northwest of Lucknow.

Twelve persons were later arrested and curfew was imposed.—Reuter.

There is no electric light for them, as only places considered "essential," such as military establishments, police stations, the bigger hotels and the homes and offices of foreign consular personnel, are supplied with current.

Round-the-clock martial law and a 12-hour daily curfew, starting at 6 p.m., are among other things which help to make life unhappy.

At about 5 p.m. or even earlier, most of the restaurants close and there is nowhere to go but home—generally a home illuminated with only candles or kerosene lamps, and cold and cheerless because not many persons can afford coal for heating.

Many shops in Mukden put up their shutters as early as 3 p.m., as there is little business. Numerous others are permanently shuttered because the owners have either failed to keep them operating or have gone elsewhere.

Prepared For Battle

Mukden is prepared for street fighting if a battle develops within the city itself. Besides brick and concrete pillars, there are today shaped of snow and frozen into a solid mass by the application of buckets of water.

There are guards everywhere. Barbed wire protects military establishments, police stations, radio communication offices, supply depots and many other buildings. Most of the factories have evidence of the Russian stripping of machinery and the subsequent looting by Chinese who removed woodwork and window panes and, in numerous instances, even roof tiles.

Evidence of the poverty of the inhabitants is not hard to find. Some examples are particularly pathetic—a family which has sunk so low in fortune that all the furniture in its home has been moved into the sidewalk for sale.

Communist Prisoners

The occasional appearance of Communist prisoners, some in uniform, others in plain clothes, marching under guard to a prisoner-of-war camp, occasions but scant interest. A Chinese reporter, asked for an explanation of this lack of curiosity, remarked bitterly, "They are Chinese," and in those three words expressed more tellingly the unpopularity of the civil war than a volume could have done.

Some of the inhabitants, if they know their remarks will not be repeated in any quarters where it might do them harm, speak nostalgically of the good old days under the Japanese.

Most of the buildings formerly owned by the Japanese have been put to official use. The South Manchuria Railway building serves as the headquarters for the Nationalist forces in Manchuria. It is a good building and steam-heated.

Hotel Regulations

The former Yamato Hotel has been renamed the Railway Hotel. Though the days of its glory are gone, it is still a pleasant surprise to the visitor, for there is steam heat and electric light. Hot water is available by the basin-full whenever wanted, and every Saturday evening the boys go around to inform guests that hot water may be had out of the tap for a bath.

One relic of the Japanese ownership of the hotel are the rules and regulations that "gambling, opium-smoking, keeping prostitutes and any other disgraceful deeds or unlawful actions are prohibited in this hotel."

"Malodorous goods," says another regulation, "may be handed to the hotel office and must not be kept in the room."

But the punch is reserved for the last regulation, No. 12, which says: "Cases of contagious disease or mental derangement, chronic alcoholism, or nervous depression are not encouraged in this hotel."

A foreign visitor who read this turned to his companion and remarked: "They are not encouraged anywhere in Mukden—only stimulated."—Associated Press.

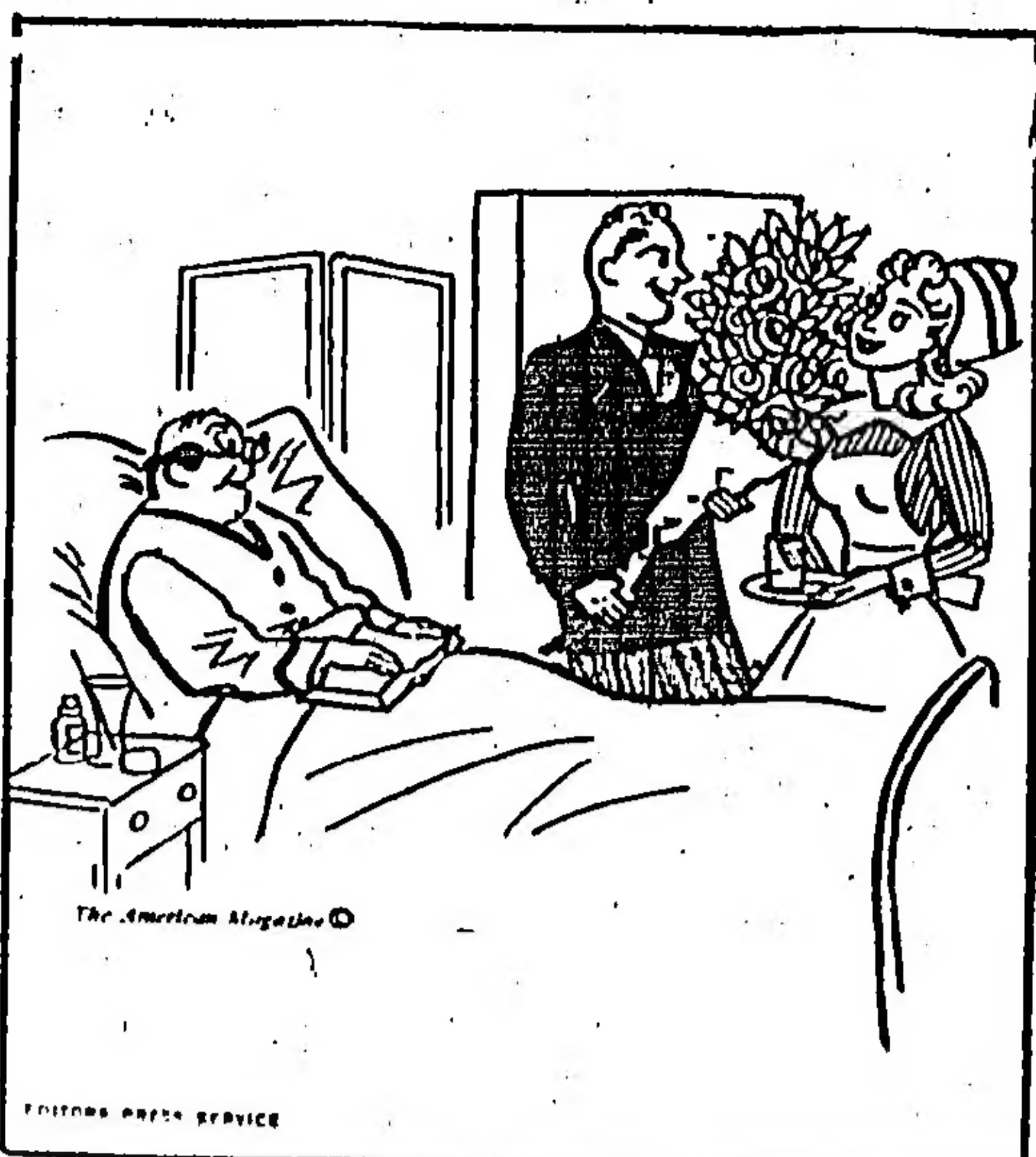
Disposing Of An Empire

London, Jan. 28.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers Special Deputies for the disposal of the former Italian Empire, will meet in London on Monday.

Their first task will be to fix a timetable for hearing the views of the signatories recognised as being "interested" in the future of the former Italian colonies.

The Deputies have not yet received the report of the Four Power investigating commission which left for Eritrea last November and so far only the views of the states with territorial claims—Ethiopia, Egypt and Italy—have been laid before them.

No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting of the Special Deputies for Austria—who are due to consider the revised Soviet proposals for breaking the Austria treaty deadlock over German assets.—Reuter.



Caught Between Reds And Kuomintang

BY JOHN RODERICK

Shanghai, Jan. 28.—China's bitter civil war has created a special class of people who, caught between the Communists and the Kuomintang and subject to punishment from each side, are represented as being "the most pitiable and most miserable creatures on earth."

Transjordan Wants New Treaty

London, Jan. 28.—Transjordan today demanded revision of the entire Anglo-Transjordan treaty of 1946 instead of merely a review of the military annex. The review was the original purpose of the talks now under way at the Foreign Office.

The Transjordan delegation, led by the Prime Minister, Tewfik Pasha Abu El Huda, is understood to have tabled a new draft treaty. After today's meeting it was decided that here would be a two day break in the discussions.

BRITAIN'S DILEMMA

Britain will now first have to decide whether to agree to undertake a general revision, and the unpopularity of the Transjordan demand is likely to make the negotiations a long-drawn-out affair.

Mr. Devin may hesitate to reject the Transjordan request outright at a moment when he wishes to launch a new treaty system linking Britain with the Arab world.

Letters To The Editor

Street Sleepers Shelter Society

Sir.—The activities of the above Society have hitherto been entirely restricted through its inability to find suitable premises. The Committee are, however, glad to be able to announce that on Sunday next accommodation will become available at the building in the southern corner of the Southern Playground, known as the Violet Peel Health Centre.

These premises, used daily as a food kitchen by the Relief section of the Medical Department for this district, have been kindly placed at the disposal of the Society, who have also been permitted to make certain additions and erections intended as far as possible to give shelter to destitute persons who would otherwise be compelled to sleep in the streets.

The Executive Committee have not yet considered it appropriate to make any organised appeal for contributions to the Society's funds, but all voluntary contributions, some of which have already spontaneously been made, can be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. L. Maughan, c/o Percy Smith & Co., Windsor House, or to the Honorary Secretary, Miss R. Mow Fung, c/o Gilman & Co., 4A Des Voeux Road, Central.

The present accommodation has not been regarded as temporary suitable during the period of rigorous weather conditions.

Efforts, however, will not be relaxed until considerable additional and suitable accommodation has been secured.

D. L. STRELLETT, Chairman, Executive Committee.

These persons are those who have been coerced into carrying banners and shouting slogans after Communist troops, or who have served as petty heads of labour unions, agricultural associations, chambers of commerce and women's associations in Communist-held regions.

When the government captures a village from the Communists, these people—workers, farmers, merchants and students, men and women, young and old—are induced to "surrender voluntarily," as the Observer Weekly, a liberal Chinese magazine which has made a survey of conditions in China's most populous province, Kiangsu.

The "surrender" must be accompanied by a statement of repentance, and each person must donate a rifle or its equivalent value, one tail of gold.

Put To Death

"The elements" who have surrendered can be said to be the most pitiable and most miserable creatures on earth," says the Weekly. "They are liable to be put to death for 'donating arms' inadequately; for failure to 'instigate revolt' in the ranks of the Communist troops; for the deterioration of the situation; for defeat or reverses suffered by the government troops. They will be put to death when the Communist troops capture a city and charge them with being reactionaries."

This capital punishment can be administered in a number of ways such as shooting, beheading, torturing, throwing into a river or burying alive. Commonest of all methods is that of burying the victim alive in the dead of the night. This is both a simple and easy way, as it saves the trouble of reporting the case to the superiors. However, if a report becomes necessary, the responsible official has only to pick out any of the following words which he deems most suitable: "missing," "desertion," "shot on the spot while attempting to rebel," "unable to bring along" when the situation deteriorated.

Communists Wiser

Recently, the Communists have "become much wiser," says the magazine. They no longer regard the surrendered people as enemies and everywhere have begun a political education which says: "Surrender but do not repent, enlist again in the (Communist) New Fourth Army, and we will not punish those who are not guilty of sabotage."

At Chouchiehshung, in Jukuo, more than 100 persons who surrendered, acting under secret orders from the Reds, disarmed the district office and massacred 70 landlords, their families, and government staff workers.

"The local government is alarmed, but it has never thought of relying on 'clemency and education' as the basic means of saving the situation," the Weekly says.

Oppression

"The aftermath measure which will adopt is to redouble its effort to oppress the people and kill them. A village office in the Fourth District of Tainhsing hsien, shot 12 surrendered elements in one night. At daybreak the village chief summoned the dependents of the executed for a talk and said:

"In the past all of you helped the treacherous bandits. Now that the treacherous bandits killed your own people, it must be quite dear to you now who are friends and who are foes."

"Now the situation is critical; the local authorities are all the more suspicious and ruthless. The commander of the self-defence corps in Chinkiang, after chopping off the head of the militia section chief who voluntarily surrendered himself, cut out his heart and called: 'Damn it! See if you won't have a change of heart now!'"—Associated Press.

INDIA-PAKISTAN DISPUTE:

SECURITY COUNCIL DRAFT RESOLUTION

Lake Success, Jan. 28.—When the Security Council met here tonight to consider the India-Pakistan dispute, the President, M. Fernand Van Längenove, said he had submitted the following draft resolution to both parties:

"The Security Council, considering that India and Pakistan recognise that the fate of Kashmir should be decided by a plebiscite under international control to ensure impartiality, and considering that both parties, members of the Council, accept that the plebiscite should be organised under Security Council control and authority, takes note of this agreement and decides to take the necessary measures."

M. Langenhove said there was an agreement between both parties on three points:

1. The future of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided by a plebiscite.

2. A plebiscite to be carried out in conditions of complete impartiality.

3. The plebiscite should be under the aegis of the United Nations.

Basis For Discussion. M. Langenhove said the Indian delegation had submitted the following points as a basis for discussion:

1. Hostilities in Jammu and Kashmir must cease. The Government of Pakistan should make every effort to induce tribesmen to leave Kashmir and prevent them passing through their territory, to forbid them use of bases or provide them with supplies.

2. When hostilities cease, all Kashmir citizens should be invited to return; there must be no reprisals and all political prisoners should be freed. It must be recognised that owing to the troubled situation the resources of the state are not enough to maintain order. Law and order must be maintained during the period between the end of hostilities and the plebiscite.

As long as the state remains accorded to India it will be necessary

to maintain Indian forces to ensure protection from outside attacks and preserve law and order.

3. After peace has been restored, the Maharajah will transform the present administration into a Council of Ministers in which Sheikh Abdullah will be the Premier.

4. The United Nations Kashmir Commission will go to Kashmir in an advisory and supervisory capacity. As soon as conditions are normal the provisional Government will convene a National Assembly elected on proportional representation. The National Assembly will elect a new National Government which will then hold a plebiscite under United Nations control and will also draft a new constitution.

Pakistan's Resolution

M. Langenhove then read out Pakistan's draft resolution on Kashmir.

"Whereas India and Pakistan recognised that the question whether the state of Jammu and Kashmir should accede to Pakistan or to India, must be decided through the democratic method of a plebiscite to be held under international authority, control and responsibility, in order to ensure complete impartiality; whereas the parties, being both members of the United Nations, agree that such a plebiscite should be organised, held and supervised under the authority and responsibility of the Security Council, the Security Council takes note with satisfaction of this agreement, and being of the view that the establishment of certain conditions is essential for the holding of such a plebiscite, resolves to direct the Commission to set up under its resolution of January 20, 1948, as follows:

"The Commission shall arrange for:

1. The establishment of an impartial interim administration in the state of Jammu and Kashmir; 2. The withdrawal from the territories of the state of Jammu and Kashmir of the armed forces of the Indian Union and the tribesmen, also all trespassers whether belonging to Pakistan or the Indian Union; 3. The return of all residents of Jammu and Kashmir who have left or have been compelled to leave the state as a result of the tragic events since August 15, 1947; 4. The holding of a plebiscite to ascertain the free, fair and unfettered will of the people of the state as to whether the state shall accede to Pakistan or to India.

Desire For Agreement

"Calls upon the parties concerned to give full co-operation and assistance to the Commission in carrying out these and such other directions as may be given to it by the Security Council." After presenting the documents M. Langenhove said: "I wish to express my gratitude to the representatives of India and Pakistan for the confidence that they have placed in me. I do not know whether I have unwittingly offered them by some of my suggestions. The problem before the Council presents to many difficulties that we might feel discouraged."

"I have a conviction that a solution will be found because of firstly, the terrible consequence of the war and, secondly, the desire of both parties to reach an agreement."

"We will only succeed if we proceed with method and take the difficulties in hand properly. The Council has done well so far by issuing a cease fire order and creating a commission."—Reuter.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Urgent Notice

In order to serve notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Association to be held at an early date, will all prewar members desirous of resuming membership please send a card notifying their name, address and motor car or cycle registration number to:—

Mr T. E. JACKSON,

Assistant Director of Marine, Harbour Office.

Note The new subscription fees will be decided at the Annual General Meeting of Members.

Motorists wishing to join the Association may obtain a form from any member of the Interim Committee or from the address above.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial (display) advertisements, change of copy, etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 a.m. for the following day.

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OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If Mail close before 5 a.m., Registered Articles will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29

Closing Times by Air
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Kowloon, 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco (No Parcel Post)
Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 1 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Saigon (Sea) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekchi (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai and Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekchi & Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30

Closing Times by Air
Shanghai, a.m. (reg.), a.m. (ord.), Amoy, a.m. (reg.), a.m. (ord.), Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles via Cairo, August 10 a.m. (reg.), 11.30 a.m. (ord.), 12.00 p.m. (G.P.O.), 3.30 p.m. Saigon (Sea), 3.30 p.m. Hongkong, 3.30 p.m. Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Swatow, Canton and Chungking, 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekchi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Sea) 10 a.m. (par.), 11.30 a.m. (reg.), noon (ord.).
Macao, Tientsin & Shekchi (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
The Cape, East and South Africa and Bombay (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver (Parcels only) 4 p.m.
Batavia, Macassar and Sourabaya (Sea) 4 p.m.

ZBW BROADCAST

H.K.T. Studio: Radio Rhythm presented by Philip Burn; 6.30, Studio: La Demi-Heure Française; 7, London Relay: World and Home News; 7.15, B.B.C. Programme; 7.30, T.T.A. with Tommy Handley; 7.45, B.B.C. Transcription Service; 8, "The News"; 8.15, "On the Way" by Anton Chekhov; 8.25, Interlude; 8.30, B.B.C. Transcription Service; "Music Minute"; 9, London Relay: News; 9.15, Weather Report; 9.31, Studio: Book Reviews presented by Reinaldo Collan; 9.45, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown; "Songs from Near and Far"; 10, London Relay: Radio Newswire; 10.15, B.B.C. Transcription Service; "When the Gods Love"; 10.45, Times of Not-So-Long-Ago for Dancing; 11, Close down.

BBC PROGRAMME

Transmissions in the BBC General Overseas Service which can be heard in Hongkong this evening are: GMT 10.00.—Introduction to Philosophy by E. M. Joan; 10.15.—Dance music (gramophone records); 10.30.—Music while you work; 11.00.—The news; 11.10.—Home news from Britain; 11.15.—Jazz Club; 11.45.—London Studio Play; 12.00.—From 10-day's papers; 12.10.—Interlude; 12.15.—BBC Welsh Orchestra; 12.45.—Books, plays, and films; 1.00.—The news; 1.10.—Programme announcements; 1.15.—Round Britain quiz; a weekly contest of wit and knowledge in which teams from the Regions take turns in challenging the permanent team in London; 1.35.—Talk; 1.40.—Radio newswire; 1.45.—British Concert Hall conducted and presented by Sir Adrian Boult; BBC Symphony Orchestra; 1.55.—The news; 2.00.—News analysis; 2.10.—The University Programme; "Law"—Introductory talk by Professor E. C. Wade, Law of Property; 2.15.—The news; 2.30.—The Governor of the week, Rimsky-Korsakov (gramophone records); 10.45.—Radio newswire; 11.00.—Sir John Gielgud; 11.15.—Close down.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Retriever. 2. Six. 3. Quebec, P.Q., Canada. 4. Wheat. 5. Man's carelessness.